MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

23 NOVEMBER 1982

Iran-Iraq War

Military Activities -- Iraqi forces launched a "major offensive" in the Maysan area on 22 November, killing at least 945 Iranians, a military communique broadcast by Baghdad radio claimed. An Iraqi military commander told INA that Iranian forces were driven away from vital heights in the Maysan area. During clashes on 21-22 November 49 Iranians were killed in the northern and central operational zones as well as in the region east of Basra, INA reported.

Tehran radio's Arabic service cited Lloyds Insurance Company as saying that Iraq's claim that five Iranian oil tankers were recently sunk was "totally groundless." Two of the vessels were Iranian, one was Indian and two were believed to have Greek registry, INA reported citing Lloyds.

Meeting on War -- Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni recently summoned prominent religious, military and government leaders to a "secret" meeting in Tehran to discuss the war, the London-based AL-MAJALLAH magazine reported. Khomeyni reportedly told the group that all peace efforts "must stop," that the Iraqi regime "must go. If they do not go, we will." Khomeyni spoke with "extreme anger" about the "doves" in the Iranian leadership who advocate negotiating with Iraq and issued a ruling that it is a "sacred religious duty" to defeat Iraq. The magazine stated that because of differences of opinion on the war at the "highest level" in Iran, Khomeyni sought approval for his ruling from five ayatollahs; however, they refused to give their support. This refusal is the reason Iranian President Khamene'i subsequently announced that Khomeyni's ruling was not a call for a jihad.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Algiers Meeting -- Saudi King Fahd, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat held a tripartite meeting in Algiers, SPA reported. "Informed sources" cited by Radio Monte Carlo disclosed that the talks centered on the accomplishments and future moves of the Arab seven-member committee established by the Fes summit to explain the Arab peace plan to UN Security Council member states. The talks also dealt with the PLO and the Iran-Iraq war, the radio said. The three leaders agreed on the need to continue the military training of PLO fighters and to supply them with weapons, "giving special attention to the political role of the PLO." It was also agreed that Algeria and the PLO should attempt to persuade the Iranian leaders to agree to negotiate an end to the dispute with Iraq.

PFLP Opposition to Fes Committee -- The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine's Damascus newspaper called on Syria, Algeria and the PLO to withdraw from the Arab seven-member committee to "seek more practical ways to confront suspicious proposals and reject the committee's aims," KUNA reported.

PLO

Palestine National Council (PNC) Speaker Khalid al-Fahum announced that the PLO Central Council will meet in Damascus on 25 November, Radio Monte Carlo revealed. PLO Executive Committee Chairman 'Arafat is expected to participate in the session, which will set the date and venue for the PNC meeting, the radio added.

Lebanon

Military, Security Situation -- The Syrians and Palestinians have declared a general alert in the Al-Biqa' Valley and the Syrian command has deployed a new missile system in the Al-Masna' area, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. However, IDF radio subsequently announced that Lebanese radio reports of new Syrian missile deployments in Lebanon have not been verified. Meanwhile, masked gunmen attempted to seize control of the Lebanese Army barracks in Ba'labakk but were driven off after a 2-hour battle, according to an army command statement broadcast by Beirut radio. Three of the attackers were killed and two Lebanese soldiers were wounded, the statement said. The Voice of Lebanon reported that the attackers were Iranian Revolution Guards and affiliated local groups and said they were assisted by "the forces responsible for security in the Ba'labakk area."

Alleged Killing of Palestinians -- Israeli military sources believe that the Lebanese Army killed 1,200 Palestinians who disappeared during the army's recent security operations in Beirut, the Tel Aviv daily MA'ARIV reported.

Israel

West Bank Work Permits -- Jerusalem radio and YEDI'OT AHARONOT reported that foreign lecturers in the West Bank have expressed dissatisfaction with the civilian administration's new formulation for work permit applications.

New Settlements -- The Jewish Agency's Settlement Department will shortly submit a proposal to the government for establishing 20 additional settlements in the West Bank, HA 'ARETZ reported. Most of them will be located in the hilly region, "where sufficient quantities of state land can be seized," HA'ARETZ said. According to MA'ARIV, West Bank Arabs have seized and settled illegally in some areas slated for Jewish settlement.

Egypt

Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali met with Israel's Ambassador to Egypt Moshe Sason to discuss the Tabah issue and 'Ali's recent visit to Washington, MENA reported. Egypt wants the Tabah talks to be resumed soon on the technical level, MENA added. Following the session, Sason emphasized that the meeting was held at 'Ali's request and that they had discussed various international issues, including the Tabah dispute, IDF radio stated. The Israeli envoy denied he had been given details of a U.S. plan to solve the Tabah dispute and to improve Egyptian-Israeli relations, Jerusalem radio reported.

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KARMAL ADDRESSES REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

LD211822 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, this afternoon received representatives and elders of the districts, subdistricts and central villages of Bamian Province for a meeting at Gol Khanah Palace, the Revolutionary Council headquarters.

The meeting opened with the recitation of verses from the holy Koran. The delegates then were introduced to Babrak Karmal by the deputy minister of nationalities and tribal affairs. On behalf of the DRA leadership and himself, Babrak Karmal welcomed them to the capital of revolutionary Afghanistan, particularly to the Revolutionary Council headquarters.

During his speech, Karmal shed light on the brutalities and oppressions of the despotic and tyrant kings who inflicted on the country's toiling, persecuted people, particularly our Hazara brothers, and considered the success of the great April Revolution, particularly its new development stage the [word indistinct] of the high hopes and good wishes of the country's people.

Addressing the noble people of Bamian Province, Babrak Karmal said: I and all my comrades are well aware of your sufferings and difficulties. As you yourselves know your [words indistinct] have several times discussed your problems, and I myself have fought these tyrannies at the time of my election to Wolasi Jerga [National Assembly]. It was these oppressions and disorders that we fought against at the time. He added: You the noble representatives of the people of Bamian give this message to your people that, as we have announced to the people of the world, all tribes and nationalities residing in Afghanistan are equal, brothers with equal rights. The aim of the party, revolution and the DRA Government is that all the persecuted and oppressed people of Afghanistan live in all prosperity and good welfare, particularly the people of Bamian, this ancient and historical province of our country, considering its historical and geographical situation. Thus, the state has programs ready in this regard.

Explaining the sinister aims and foul intentions of the enemies of the revolution and the homeland who are (?instigated) by imperialism, hegemonism and reactionary circles, Babrak Karmal asked the representatives of the Bamian Province to maintain complete peace and security for creating a new and prosperous society.

The BAKHTAR correspondent adds that at the end of Babrak Karmal's speech, which was warmly welcomed by the audience at every point, (Haji Joma's Khan) and (Haji Mawlawi Najaf 'Ali), two elders of the capital of Bamian Province, on behalf of others, spoke and assured Babrak Karmal that they will not spare any cooperation and self-sacrifice in realizing the aspiration of their revolutionary state, and conveyed the good wishes of the people of Bamian Province to Babrak Karmal. In conclusion, a cloak of the people of Bamian was presented to Karmal as gift which was received with thanks.

AKALI DAL DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN PUNJAB ATTACK

BK230642 Hong Kong AFP in English 0621 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] New Delhi, Nov. 23 (AFP) — Sikh militants today staged a bomb attack on the residence of Punjab State Education Minister Harchand Singh in the Sikh holy city of Amritsar, causing extensive damage, a government official said by telephone interview.

Two "high velocity" crude bombs were lobbed at dawn into the residence of Mr Singh, a minister in Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) party-led Punjab government, in Amritsar, where the Sikh party, the Akali Dal, had set up its headquarters to lead the current Sikh agitation for an autonomous Punjab.

Initial reports, quoted by Press Trust of India [PTI] news agency, said the minister was not in the house when two militants lobbed the bombs and escaped.

This is the first time Sikh militants, who had threatened to disrupt the Ninth Asian Games currently in progress here, attacked a minister's house since the games started in the Indian capital last Friday.

A federal source said that following the Amritsar blast, security had been further tightened in New Delhi and other parts of Punjab.

Meanwhile, New Delhi police last night arrested three Sikh extremists who flew in here from the United States on charges of suspicion of breach of peace. Federal agents identified the Sikhs at Delhi's Palam Airport and singled them out to policemen who then arrested them. Another Sikh extremist who had come from Canada was deported, a police spokesman said. [passage indistinct]

The Akali Dal had earlier vowed that thousands of party volunteers would descend on New Delhi during the games period to draw international attention to their autonomy demand.

Mr Singh had planned to visit his home from the state capital Chandigarh late last night or early this morning, PTI said.

"It is apparent that it was an attempt on the minister's life," the official said when reached from here by phone. He said police had cordoned off the entire area and information was scarce. He added that it was not clear if there were any casualties. Members of Mr Singh's family were inside the house when the bombs exploded. PTI said army experts had been summoned to examine the explosives.

Akali Dal sources here said they have no knowledge of the attack and denied that any of their members were involved.

An unprecedented security clampdown has been ordered here with New Delhi's six million people sealed off and persons wishing to enter the city bodily searched.

Sikhs, who had managed to sneak into the capital are, however, have been [as received] taking out protest marches here every day since Friday, but they are prevented by police from proceeding towards the stadiums. They are arrested as soon as they come out of the Sikh temple here, which has been turned into the party's provisional headquarters here.

MP, AKALI 'AGITATORS' ARRESTED IN LUDHIANA

BK230848 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Jagdev Singh Talwandi, MP, along with over 100 Akali agitators were arrested in Ludhiana yesterday. The agitators tried to block the traffic while on their way to the railway station to board the train to Delhi where they intended to hold demonstrations.

About 60 demonstrators, including 11 women, courted arrest in New Delhi yesterday on the 4th day of their agitation. They have been sentenced to 15 day's simple imprisonment for defying prohibitory orders.

MINISTERS VISIT ASSAM TO CHECK BORDER SECURITY

BK221627 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Defense Minister Venkataraman and Home Minister P.C. Sethi left New Delhi for Gauhati on a 3-day visit to Assam. During their visit, the two ministers along with the representatives of the Assam movement, will make an on the spot inspection of various checkposts in the Goalpara and Karimganj areas on the Indo-Bangladesh border. This is to ensure that there are adequate arrangements to check infiltration into the state.

AGRICULTURAL PROTOCOL WITH USSR SIGNED

BK190947 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] India and the Soviet Union have signed a protocol for scientific and technical cooperation in agriculture for this year for 1982-84. The major areas include exchange of scientists and scientific information on crop, soil and animal sciences, plant protection, agricultural engineering and post-harvest technology.

PRESIDENT MITTERRAND TO VISIT 27-30 NOVEMBER

BK181621 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] President Mitterrand of France will pay an official visit to India from the 27th to the 30th of this month. This has been officially announced in New Delhi.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH CSSR -- India and Czechoslovakia have signed a protocol in Bratislava on the exchange of goods during 1983. According to a Czechoslovak news agency report, the protocol provides for a 14 percent increase over the existing trade between the two countries. [Text] Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 20 Nov 82 BK]

DONATION TO SRV -- India will donate clothes and medicines worth 5 million rupees to Vietnam for the victims of the hurricane which hit the country recently. This has been announced by Indian Ambassador to Vietnam Kuldip Shadap in Hanoi. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Nov 82 BK]

LAWYERS BOYCOTT COURTS TO PRESS DEMANDS

BK230351 Hong Kong AFP in English 0310 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Karachi, Nov. 22 (AFP) -- Lawyers in Karachi and other cities in Pakistan today boycotted the courts to press their demands for restoration of democracy and constitutional rule in the country.

A meeting of the Karachi Bar Association held here demanded release of arrested lawyers, restoration of fundamental human rights, annulment of the martial law, revival of the 1973 Constitution, and holding of general elections to return power to elected representatives of the country.

About 30,000 lawyers and advocates all over the country took part in the one-day boycott of the courts, Bar Association sources said.

The legal community in Pakistan has been most vocal in demanding the restoration of democracy and folding up of the military regime of President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq.

POLITICAL PARTY RESOLUTIONS URGE ELECTIONS

GF201132 Karachi DAWN in English 17 Nov 82 p 12

[Text] The defunct Pakistan Democratic Party [PDP] (Sind) at its executive committee meeting in Karachi yesterday said that an early transfer of power, through elections, to the elected representatives of the people would help Pakistan meet the challenges within and from across the border.

A resolution adopted at the meeting demanded release of all political leaders and labour and student representatives, and urged that the grievances of doctors, lawyers and workers should be redressed expeditiously.

The Sind PDP meeting was presided over by Mr. Mustaq Mirza. Those present included Mr. Ali Mukhtar Naqvi, Mr. Alauddin Munshi, Dr. Allah Rakha, Mr. Khalid Farouqi and Rao Mehdi Hasan.

Meanwhile, the MRD's [Movement for the Restoration of Democracy] Karachi division branch held a meeting at the residence of Mr. Mahmudul Haq Usmani, with the current month's convener, Mr. S.M. Altaf, in the chair. It also passed similar resolutions, in addition to a demand for removing restrictions on the movement of party leaders from one province to another.

The lawyers' present struggle was supported by both the bodies.

POLICE ARREST 'SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES' SUSPECT

GF201136 Karachi DAWN in English 17 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Islamabad, Nov 16 -- Rawalpindi police on Tuesday held one Abdul Hameed for his alleged involvement in subversive activities.

Abdul Hameed, a resident of Ganj Mandi, was reportedly a member of the Al-Zulfiqar Organisation and was wanted by the police for his involvement in some major cases.

A police party on Tuesday raided his house following a tip and arrested Abdul Hameed. His elder brother Rashid had already been arrested by the police on same charges.

ROMANIAN DELEGATION SIGNS PROTOCOL, DEPARTS

BK191437 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Pakistan and Romania signed in Islamabad today a protocol aimed at accelerating the execution of projects already in hand and for further enhancing their economic, technical and scientific cooperation. This includes cooperation in the fields of petrochemicals, oil exploration, electrical equipment and electronics, exploration and exploitation of minerals, fertilizers, agro-based industries as well as the manufacture of agricultural machinery.

The protocol was signed at the end of the eighth session of joint governmental commission of the two countries by Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan and leader of the Romanian delegation Gheorghe Caranfil.

The delegation left Islamabad this evening after a 4-day visit to Pakistan. It was seen off at the airport by the federal minister for finance and other senior officials.

Talking to newsmen, Gheorghe Caranfil said the discussions he had with the officials and particularly with Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan were realistic and provided a real base for further future cooperation between the two countries. He said they reviewed several projects of the future cooperation and negotiated commerical exchanges between the two countries. He said that they were interested in the development of the petrochemical industry, cement and agro-based industry and extraction and exploration of crude oil and (?ores).

The federal finance minister said that a number of projects are under execution with the financial support and technical assistance of Romania. Now new areas of such collaboration have been identified. He said further projects will be exchanged depending on the priorities in the fifth plan and will be considered in the next session of the joint commission.

PRC DELEGATION VISITS PESHAWAR, AFGHAN BORDER

BK211107 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] The nine-member Chinese delegation led by Chinese Minister for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Lin Hujia, now visiting Pakistan, arrived in Peshawar for a 1-day visit. Senior Minister of Northwest Frontier Province Arab Mohammad Jahangir Khan received the delegation at the airport.

Soon after arrival, the members of the delegation visited an Afghan refugee camp near Nasirbagh. Talking to the refugees, the leader of the delegation expressed his sympathy and hoped that they would ultimately be successful in their struggle and would be able to return to their homes in honor and dignity.

Later, the delegation left for Landi Kotal through the historic Khyber Pass to visit the Pakistan-Afghanistan border at Torkham.

COVERAGE OF PRESIDENT ZIA'S VISIT TO SINGAPORE

For coverage by AFP, Singapore radio and Karachi DAWN of the state visit of President Ziaul Haq to Singapore, including a banquet given in his honor by Singapore President C.V. Devan Nair on 10 November and a joint statement issued at the end of the visit, please see the Malaysia & Singapore section of the 19 November Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

HASHEMI-RAFSANJANI VIEWS LEADERSHIP SUCCESSION

LD221908 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, this afternoon took part in a radio and television press conference. He answered reporters' questions about the elections and the formation of the Council of Experts.

Concerning the need to form the Council of Experts, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly emphasized the importance of this council and the important duty that has been entrusted to this council. He said: The duty of the Council of Experts, as defined in the Constitution, is about leadership. In our system, in which clerical rule holds the position of leadership and enjoys real authority, and in which all the organizations derive their legitimacy from the leadership, the importance of the appointment of the leader is so clear that there is no need for discussion.

Concerning similarities in the roles of the Council of Experts, the Islamic Consultative Assembly and the Council of Guardians, Hashemi-Rafsanjani elaborated on the duties of each of these organizations. He said: The only function of the Council of Experts is the appointment of the leader; while the Council of Guardians supervises the law, in the sense of ascertaining that the laws are in accordance with Islamic principles and the principles of the Constitution. The Islamic Consultative Assembly is the center of the country's political and administrative affairs and can look into all the country's affairs. It is a secure [as heard] organization which is always present in the country's affairs.

Concerning whether decisions reached by the Council of Experts should be ratified by the Council of Guardians from a religious point of view, the Majlis speaker said: No such thing has been foreseen in the Constitution. If such a thing is to be done, the laws concerning this matter should be approved by the Council of Experts.

After the press conference, Hashemi-Rafsanjani took part in an exclusive interview with our correspondent and answered his questions about the Council of Experts:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Hashemi, please tell us about the significance of the Council of Experts in the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

[Answer] The significance of the Council of Experts is in the responsibility that has been entrusted to it, namely, the issue of leadership, the appointment of a leader in case the leader is not universally acclaimed by the people -- I mean the heir to the leader. It is clear that as the leader is the embodiment of our entire system, therefore the role of leadership is very important. For the same reason, the Council of Experts has a great responsibility and an important duty has been entrusted to it -- although it is very little from a quantitative point of view. Its work will be done in 1-3 days. However, the work is very significant because lack of leadership is always very dangerous for the country and for this system. Therefore, the existence of the Council of Experts and its formation will prevent any void in our history.

[Question] In the 5th and 107th Principles of the Constitution, the issue of acclamation and acceptance of the leader by the people has been stressed. Will this principle still apply after the appointment of a leader or a council of leadership by the Council of Experts? Should the people still accept a leader after he has been chosen by the Council of Experts?

[Answer] No, not after that. The meaning of that principle is that if a person automatically was accepted by the people -- one can understand from the climate of opinion prevalent in society whom the people have accepted as the leader. [sentence as heard] For instance, during the lifetime of the imam, it is clear that the people are not prepared to regard anyone as the imam's peer with regard to the leadership. The people have accepted this. Under such conditions, there is no need for the Council of Experts to express a view. It will be the same later, as well. If a person enjoys the same status, or something like this status, or a little less than this status.... [sentence as heard] Of course, we do not come across very many such cases in history because certain conditions have to be met for one person to be acclaimed leader. As far as we know, this has not happened very often in the history of Shi'ism. In the future too, it probably will be very difficult to find one person who has all the necessary attributes. In any case, if the people have a greater political regard for one of the faqihs [jurisconsults] and have accepted him and acclaimed him as their leader -- if there is such a situation, there is no need to ask the Council of Experts to choose a leader. The direct acclamation of the people has priority. However, if there is no direct acclamation or if there are differences -- if they are talking about 2-3 people -- in that case it is the duty of the Council of Experts to choose the leader on behalf of the people, because they too have been elected by the people, the people have voted for them. So, in fact, it again will be the choice of the people but in an indirect way. We have direct elections and indirect elections or two-tier elections.

[Quesiton] I have another question. After the Constitution was approved in the famous referendum, there was some talk about amending some of the principles of the Constitution -- or, according to some, a supplementary constitution. However, no mention has been made of this in the Constitution, on who or what authority has the right to amend the Constitution. Can the Council of Experts have a role in this connection?

[Answer] The duties of the Council of Experts have been specified in the Constitution, and they are about the question of leadership -- either the appointment of a leader or a council of leadership or, later, expressing a view about the leader if some doubts arise concerning the qualities of the leader by the people. The Council of Experts which existed in the past only shared the name Council of Experts. It had a different responsibility. It was, in fact, the constituent assembly. Unfortunately, it was not foreseen how to write a supplement to the Constitution or who can amend it. As this was not foreseen, we presently have no authority to change the Constitution. If one day we want to change the Constitution, somebody should appoint that authority. Either the imam or the Islamic Consultative Assembly should appoint that authority. Some laws are needed for the amendment of the Constitution; we should decide whether there should be a referendum or whether there should be a constituent assembly. This is something which has not been foreseen. In case, it has not been decided so far. It is possible that later on the Islamic Consultative Assembly, or the imam, or the people themselves, will decided that the Council of Experts should have the authority to make changes in the Constitution. Of course, at present there is no procedure for it and we will see what happens in the future.

[Question] As my final question, will the Council of Experts begin its duties immediately after its formation and as soon as its members are elected or when it appoints the leader if the need arises?

[Answer] To begin with, it has no work to do. As long as the leader is alive and is in charge of the leadership, the Council of Experts has no role at all. The Council of Experts is a precautionary organization at the moment. It will be formed so that the people will feel secure, so that if in our future some event comes to pass, there will be no void in the question of the leadership. In the future, one of the following alternatives may take place: The most desired condition is that, God willing, the imam will remain alive and that this generation and the future generation will benefit from his leadership. This is the most desirable case. However, if, God forbid, one day he should die, another option is that the people might have recognized their new leader and marja' [leading jurisconsult]. In that case, again the Council of Experts will have no duties. The third possibility is when the people are in doubt, when there are a number of people who might be qualified for leadership and for marja'iyat. Of course, leadership is different from marja'iyat. If the people or the majority of the people have not acclaimed a leader, then the experts will convene their council and will study the issue. Again, there are two possibilities: If the majority of the experts vote for one person, then we again will have only one leader. The other possibility is that they may vote for a number of people, which would be either three or five. In that case, we will have a leadership council.

[Reporter] Thank you very much. [end recording]

HASHEMI-RAFSANJANI SERMON ON DOMESTIC ISSUES

LD191428 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The uprisen and monotheistic people of Tehran beginning in the early hours of this morning moved toward the meeting place of the lovers of God and followers of the path of truth -- the University of Tehran -- so that together with the rest of their God-seeking compatriots they could express their gratitude for the limitless bounties of the creator of the world by bowing their heads toward His exalted threshold.

In his first sermon, the provisional Friday imam of Tehran, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani, continued his discussion on Islamic justice.

In the second Friday sermon, the provisional Friday imam of Tehran, referring to the fact that a number of people think the revolution has come to an end and we are now reaping its benefits, said: We are still in the process of revolution and we don't know when the revolution will end. Some simpleminded people may have thought that with the downfall of the Pahlavis everything was over and that we were only fighting against the shah. However, the fact was that we were fighting -- and still are fighting -- against America and Western arrogance and the criminals who were implementing their wishes through the Pahlavi family.

The first stage was the downfall of the shah and the second stage was the downfall of liberalism. America imagined that after the downfall of the shah an arrogance-infiltrated bastion like liberalism would be able to remain and that America could achieve its ambitions through that bastion. Even more dangerous than liberalism were the leftist and pseudoleftist groups who, with their demogogic slogans like support for the oppressed and under the pretexts of the rights of the workers, the Kurds and others, deceived many of our young people. Along with these were offensive attacks like the Iraqi invasion which was prearranged.

Then, referring to the psychological warfare being waged by imperialist-Zionist propaganda agencies, the provisional Friday imam of Tehran said: We are still fighting against the economic war the enemy has imposed upon us.

One of the difficult things which is being done is to train the people in cultural and Islamic contexts and the on-the-job training courses. The administrators learn about politics, culture and the military and they teach at the same time. A nation that has reconstructed itself in such a way is a champion nation and its success is more than could have been imagined. However, we have also destroyed many things which had to be destroyed and we have not been able to rebuild them. In this connection, there are some shortcomings and no just person can deny them.

Concerning the administrative gains achieved after the revolution, he said: It is always difficult to reform the administrative system under revolutionary conditions. In other revolutions, when a movement has been successful, if the revolution has been concerned about changing the order, in which case many things should be changed, those revolutions have had no commitment to God. They have had no divine commitment. As a result, they did whatever they wanted without any restrictions. They purged everyone, executed them, made them unemployed or put them in jail. The prison camps in Marxist revolutionary countries are still full of those who do not even know why they are being kept there. However, Islam does not give us this permission. All those who have been purged by being retired or who have been given a golden handshake or even those who have been expelled have been provided with a minimum livelihood.

However, in any case, a number of people will be dissatisfied during changes. One could have satisfied noncommitted opportunists but if one wanted to please the virtuous, the SAVAKists and the plunderers would have been dissatisfied. One should allow those who cannot tolerate Islamic values to go and live wherever they can, provided that they do not act corruptly, so that they can not complain.

A pilot on whom we have spent much money so that he could serve his country and his people, if he prefers aliens and sells himself to them, if he receives money and makes accusations against his country and his people through imperialist propaganda loudspeakers, it is better for such a pilot to go. We want to keep those who do something useful and who serve. However, when their corruption is revealed, they should not remain.

Of course, if some people are not able to endure the hardships which the hezbollahis endure and if they admit that they are not ideologically committed, one should not expect too much from them. One should not expect them to be the same as the hezbollahis. They should be maintained, not expelled. The revolution will reform them.

Concerning shortcomings, he said: Many things do not exist in our country as they did in the past. We are not consuming at the same rate as in the past, partly because we do not want to and partly because it cannot be done. In connection with this, our port facilities, transportation and foreign exchange are limited and the nation should appreciate this. High prices also are partly due to shortages, to world inflation, to the psychological attitude during the war that creates an avarice in the people to hoard and to the profiteering of a number of people making use of this psychological attitude of the people, especially in Tehran, although we have been to some extent successful in getting rid of the distinction between Tehran and other cities.

For the same reason, there are some shortages in Tehran where the people have been used to special treatment and to a better life. This state will continue as long as the Islamic Republic lasts, unless one day all parts of the country can be like Tehran used to be. All difficulties are not due to bad management.

Continuing his second sermon, the provisional Friday imam of Tehran said: Today we do not make any decision, great of small, under the influence of a foreign power. This independence and sovereignty is one of the most important benefits the revolution has bestowed upon the people. The policy of neither East nor West of the Islamic Republic is being implemented in society in the full meaning of the words. There are some Eastern or Western movements in our country, which use every opportunity to create an atmosphere against the government. One day they say the government has become friends with Turkey and Pakistan and they say that the nor West part of the policy has been compromised. Another day when a group of us takes part in Brezhnev's funeral, they say the neither East part of the policy has been violated.

The neither East nor West policy does not mean to cut off our relations from the East and the West. This is not what Islam demands. Relations are based on certain conditions: reciprocal respect, reciprocal rights and other diplomatic formalities which have to be observed. However, Islam does not permit us to become an ally of an alien and blasphemous country like the Soviet Union or an imperialist and aggressive country like America, or to come under the banner of this one or that one. We can have relations with all these countries on the basis of independence and mutual respect, except with Israel whose existence is illegal or the South African regime which is racist and tyrannical and which is imposed upon the shoulders of the black people who are the majority of the population. Taking part in funerals of leaders of various countries is a political tradition and formality and such things will not be done without consultation with the imam. Such movements aim to isolate us and are treasonous. Our nation should understand this by paying attention to the provocative moves of domestic Eastern or Western movements and should not be influenced by such incitements.

In another part of his speech, referring to the formation of the Supreme Council of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq, Hashemi-Rafsanjani said:

[Begin recording] Another event that took place this week was the announcement concerning the formation of the Supreme Council of Islamic Revolution in Iraq. It was a step taken by our Iraqi brothers living in Iran who have been expelled by Iraq and are oppressed exiles and it was a most appropriate step which they have (?taken) for the revolution in Iraq. The Islamic Republic of Iran has provided them with this opportunity and we hope our brothers and sisters are successful in making it a pivot of the Islamic revolution movement of Iraq and that they will be able to mobilize all struggling forces around themselves.

I request the government, the military and law enforcement forces to support them, to provide them with bases near the Iraqi borders. Mr Montazeri (?emphatically) asked me to explain this to the Supreme Defense Council and I will do so. We will give them bases so that they can muster all the scattered forces. Those prisoners of war interested in joining them also will be included; they should form political, Islamic and military forces, for we have gradually reached Baghdad; therefore we should get all this together so that they are able to...[applause, sentence incomplete] Here I announce that we have no ambitions and no expectations from the Iraqi Government. And we are ready to shoulder the expenses for your struggle, with the permission of our nation and those of our people who are fighting for us and as far as our national resources permit.

We will do whatever is possible for us to do. Do not have any (?doubts) about our way of thinking or our inclinations in your politics but be Muslims which by the grace of God has been announced in this gathering. [sentence as heard]

Another problem that we have to discuss today is that of the interim elections of the Council of Experts. The nominations will have to be filed tomorrow. Fortunately, the imam has summed up all aspects in one sentence by saying that participation in these elections, whether as candidates or voters is a (?manifestation) of their abilities and their rights. As the imam said, you should be aware of this -- that we are at a very important stage. The most significant proof of confidence in us and support for us is the support of the people and their presence on the scene. That is if the people support the government and if they [word indistinct] the Islamic Republic, many of the problems will be solved. [You have seen] with what resources we brought about a revolution, with what capital we are struggling ahead and fighting a war. Our enemies do not want the people to be in the picture, so that they may create a situation in which the people do not participate and to say that the people are disenchanted with the revolution and the government. The objective of the enemies' strategy is to create (?a rift) in our ranks.

As the imam says, it is your duty; what is the reason for this? It is because, tomorrow when the elections take place, and the ballots cast are less than before, our enemies will say that the people are not (?interested) and they will rejoice, and this will harm (?the morale of the people). However, if you are in the arena, and as the imam said you should consider it your duty, just as you gather for prayers and are present on the day that they announce the results in the mosques, on the streets whether your votes have been in favor or against, whatever.... [sentence as heard]

The mere casting of votes is similar to the services of the combatant warriors on the front. [applause] This depends on the leadership and is one of the factors which indicates the importance of the matter. [Word indistinct] in the Constitution, the leadership is linked with what the masses want. If the masses don't want a certain leader, the experts cannot interfere. Today if all the experts assemble and say something that the people don't like, they don't have any such permission under the Constitution or the [word indistinct].

The imam is the sole leader whom the people selected and the Council of Experts have no say in the matter. With the next leader also, maybe after many years, that is, if we ever have a new leader, it will be the same. If the masses wish and they point to a particular person and say that he is the leader, the Council of Experts cannot say anything. If, and I mean under the Constitution, the people do not name a leader and there is some ambiguity about the choice of a leader, the Council of Experts will take over and their choice will be only as a last resort in keeping with the Constitution. It will strengthen the hearts of the people if there are [experts] elected and do their work. Once or twice a year, they will hold sessions but they will be present, in case, God forbid, one day some sort of exigency crops up or tragedy befalls the nation and the leader has not been nominated by the people or if there is a rift in the leadership and it causes discord among the people. Those the people have elected will sit down and decide what should be the course of action, or will appoint a group to (?resolve the crisis). On this basis, it will be possible to avert a rift in the echelons of government at a sensitive time. This will indicate that it is an important matter. Therefore the imam has said it is your obligation and the people will, God willing, act on this and fulfill their duty for the reasons I have given. [end recording]

Continuing his second sermon during today's Friday prayers in Tehran, the provisional Friday imam of Tehran said: Ever since we started our offensive operations in Darkhovin until now, these offensives have evolved and each step has been stronger than the previous step.

Our latest step during the Moharram offensive produced great political and military consequences. In a few days, our fighters captured more than 500 km of the most difficult mountainous areas of our territory and 300 km of the sensitive parts of the Iraqi territory, in addition to a large quantity of war booty. On the other hand, following the Islamic behavior of our fighting forces who refrained from shelling the Iraqi cities, and the missile attack of the forces of Saddam against Dezful, a wave of protest and dissatisfaction has appeared among the Iraqi people against the regime of Saddam.

Concluding, the Friday imam of Tehran read a sermon in Arabic.

WEEKLY DETAILS 'SECRET MEETING' ON WAR

PM221615 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 20-26 Nov 82 pp 13-15

[Amir Tahiri report: "AL-MAJALLAH Reveals Details of Secret Meeting Under Khomeyni"]

[Excerpts] Last week, Ayatollah Khomeyni summoned a number of ranking Iranian officials to a closed meeting to discuss developments in the war with Iraq and future possibilities. The meeting, held in Khomeyni's headquarters in Jamaran in north Tehran, was attended by 12 prominent religious leaders and several senior army commanders and military personnel of the revolutionary guards, in addition to Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i and Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, the man tipped to succeed Khomeyni. It was the biggest and most important meeting held by the Iranian leadership in 2 years. It followed 2 weeks of Khomeyni seclusion from the public.

Well-informed Iranian sources have revealed to AL-MAJALLAH the details of what went on in this secret and important meeting. According to these sources, Khomeyni firmly told the conferees that "all peace efforts aimed at ending the war (with Iraq) must stop. Iran must prepare itself for a long battle until the end. The present rulers of Baghdad must go. If they do not go, we will."

Khomeyni calls Iraq "the land between the two rivers." He never uses the name Iraq.

An important source has told AL-MAJALLAH that this is the first time Khomeyni has spoken in this way, stressing that Iran could not coexist with the Iraqi rulers and that if the regime in Baghdad did not fall then the Iranian regime would be shaken.

During the meeting, Khomeyni spoke with extreme anger about the "doves" in the Iranian leadership. He was referring to those who advocate peaceful negotiations with Iraq. The most important of these "doves" are President 'Ali Khamene'i and Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani, who is in charge of supervising the Constitution. Addressing them, Khomeyni said: "Those who make so-called conditions for negotiations (with Iraq) and who discuss so-called conditions must change their course before we do it ourselves."

That was a clear ultimatum to those who have supported negotiations with Iraq.

Continuing, Khomeyni said: "There are no conditions. The only condition is that the regime in Baghdad must fall and must be replaced by an Islamic republic chosen by the Muslim people in the land between the two rivers."

Khomeyni also spoke about his views on the continuation of the war with Iraq. He emphasized that all Iranian resources should be mobilized for this purpose.

The same sources told AL-MAJALLAH that at the end of the meeting Khomeyni issued a ruling, signed by him personally, saying that the war with Iraq to bring down the present Iraqi regime is "a sacred religious duty." Informed observers say this ruling -- the first of its kind -- is tantamount to a call to "holy jihad."

It is clear that the Iranians are generally not as "enthusiastic" as Khomeyni about this war. Last July, a general mobilization order was given. The aim was to recruit 400,000 fighters, but less than half that number volunteered.

These differences of opinion regarding the war have been evident at the highest level in Iran. Khomeyni has sought the support of the five leading ayatollahs for his ruling to declare the war a holy jihad and thus make enlistment compulsory.

AL-MAJALLAH has learned that the five ayatollahs contacted by Khomeyni for approval of his ruling were: Ayatollah Seyyed Abolqasem Musavi-Kho'ini, Ayatollah Mohammad Reza Golpayegani, Ayatollah Shahaboddin Mar'ashi, Ayatollah Haj Seyyed Kazam Shari'atmadari and Ayatollah Haj Seyyed Mohammad Hoseyn Musavi-Khonsari. The five, however, refused to support the ruling. As a result, President Khamene'i spoke to the Iranian people and explained to them that the ruling was not really a call to jihad.

AL-MAJALLAH has contacted Ayatollah Golpayegani, one of the five who refused to support the ruling, and asked his opinion. He said: "I am sad about the developments. Jihad cannot be declared by just one religious authority." He added that he was of the opinion that "such a step is not appropriate."

Ayatollah Mehdi Rohani has told AL-MAJALLAH that "jihad can only be declared against heathens who attack Muslims. Even in this case, three ultimatums must be given to the heathens before jihad can be declared." He added: "The Iraqis are Muslims like us and there can be no jihad against them."

MUSAVI DISCUSSES IRAQI COUNCIL, FOREIGN POLICY

LD221214 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi was interviewed by correspondents and commented on the Supreme Council of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq, the so-called marches reported by Saddam's regime in Baghdad, the joint naval maneuvers held by the United States and Arab reactionary countries, Iran's refusal to accept the French ambassador, the opening of the Sar Dasht-Piranshahr axis, elections to the Council of Experts and other domestic and regional issues.

Concerning the Supreme Council of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq, the prime minister said: The formation of this council was a natural move by the Iraqi nation and we consider this revolutionary formation to coordinate all Muslim combatants of Iraq agaisnt Saddam's regime to be beneficial. Right now, the question of a referendum to determine the Iraqi leadership has been put forward by Saddam; we think this referendum can be supervised by this countil. With regard to the participants in this council, Musavi said: So far as I know, revolutionary people including religious and intellectual, Sunni and Shi'te figures have gathered in the council to organize the fight against Saddam.

Commenting on the joint naval maneuvers held by the United States and reactionary Arab countries, Musavi said: Oman, Somalia and Sudan are in effect colonies of the United States, and it is only natural for the United States to use these countries to threaten the Islamic revolution. Musavi added: From the beginning of the war up until now, a number of American, British and French warships have been present near the Hormoz Straits and the presence of these warships threatens peace in the region.

Musavi, commenting on the view expressed by the French minister of external relations that France and other Western countries are prepared to maintain the security of the littoral countries of the Persian Gulf and the Hormoz Straits, said: The security of these countries cannot be maintained by the bayonets of France and the United States. The real security of countries is maintained by their nations, and the nations of the region do not need American, French or British bosses.

Commenting on Iran's refusal to accept the French ambassador, he said: The large number of martyrs killed in war-striken countries is due to French weapons; France is supporting criminals like the hypocrites. France is holding a $1-billion-guaranteed loan of our oppressed nation. I think that considering all the above, a French ambassador's presence in our country would serve no purpose. We would like to tell France that it plays a part in the crimes committed by Saddam and in the explosions that drown people's wives and children in their own blood. French Mirage planes set fire to our towns, and it has refused to hand over the money that belongs to each and every one of the much suffered people of our country, despite the verdict of its own courts. What good would your ambassador do if he were to come here?

Referring to foreign policy, the prime minister said: Iran is determined to follow the policy of neither East nor West. We are aware of the progressive and influential aspects of the Islamic revolution throughout the world and we know that it results from this policy of neither East nor West. We would not bribe anyone in the world to follow this policy. And in our relations with the outside world, we would only have the interests of the Islamic revolution in mind. However, it should be realized that the following of this policy does not mean turning our back on the Western world. We will use any diplomatic or nondiplomatic means to attain our goals.

KHAMENE'I CRITICIZES U.S., USSR GULF POLICIES

LD222200 Tehran IRNA in English 2010 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Esfahan, Nov. 22, IRNA -- President Khamene'i has said that the Iran-Iraq conflict is a showdown destined to lead to the fiasco of the U.S. brinkmanship in the region. Khamene'i says the Iranian combatants are to shape the future of the region, and that their eventual victory will not be one over Iraq, but rather over Washington and its policies in this part of the world.

The Iranian president who was speaking in a meeting with the Islamic revolutionary guards here today was openly and equally critical of the policies of Washington and Moscow in the region.

Said he, "The superpowers of the East and West have joined hands in an explicit agreement over the region. One has committed crimes as the other has kept silent."

Khamene'i reiterated again that the Iranian combatants are not fighting in the fronts in order to defend the country's territorial integrity but rather that the Islamic Republic was fighting in the interest of the aspirations of about one billion Muslims.

He reminded again that the Islamic Republic insists upon "the punishment of the aggressor" as a principal clause of a truce agreement with the Baghdad regime.

He said that the Islamic Republic does not tackle with the wave of political and social currents as a government in its conventional sense but rather as a unified nation of 40 million citizens, which is the reason why the Islamic Republic has not been defeated by its enemies.

Earlier and in another speech to a million-strong mass of the people here today the president said that the enemies of the Islamic Republic "who are challenging us at the political level" are trying to strip the nation and the government of their Islamic incentive. He said the battlefronts in which the Iranian combatants have been fighting proves the falsity of certain foreign propaganda which attaches nationalistic ends to Iran's presence in the warfronts. He said the Islamic Republic would not permit any foreign power to put on a show of bravado in the Persian Gulf, and reiterated that Iran is not vulnerable at the Persian Gulf. He said that the world powers and the "reactionary governments" and their supporters would better realise that they are incapable of harming Iran via the Persian Gulf.

Khamene'i who was here in order to officiate mass ceremonies for glorifying a group of the city's combatants who had been martyred in the fronts also praised the city's people for having contributed to the warfronts by their active participation and said due to the self-sacrificing acts of the people of the city, the city's name would remain ever living in the pages of history.

LLOYDS DENIAL ON KHARK OIL TANKERS CITED

GF222023 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Lloyds Insurance Company, one of the biggest international insurance companies, has denied the recent Iraqi claim of sinking five oil tankers. A company spokesman said the Iraqi claim is totally groundless.

The Iraqi regime recently claimed that it had sunk five oil tankers near Khark Island in the Persian Gulf.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE NO 1,130

LD221736 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Communique No 1,130 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Exchanges of fire have continued between the forces of Islam and the enemy on various fronts in the Paveh and Marivan sectors during the past 24 hours. Our combatants crushed the Saddamites' positions and killed several of them.

In the Muslim ibn 'Aqil operational theater, our forces' superior military strength and artillery fire destroyed an antiaircraft gun, a heavy machinegun, an engineering vehicle and several bunkers of Iraqi infantry personnel. On one of the western fronts, gendarmerie combatants set ablaze two tanks and vehicles and two slit trenches of the Saddamites.

In the Abadan operational sector yesterday, exchanges of fire took place. Our forces' fire on enemy positions destroyed 2 mortars and heavy machineguns and their crews, 15 slit trenches and foxholes, 4 light and heavy weapons' emplacements and a military vehicle, killing more than 30 of Saddam's soldiers. Our forces' alertness forced enemy patrol groups intending to penetrate our forces' positions in the Shalamcheh sector to flee after suffering losses and casualties.

Abadan was brought repeatedly under heavy weapons' fire yesterday, as a result of which three houses, a shop and a section of a school building were wrecked and two of our compatriots were wounded. During the past 24 hours, Iraqi air aggressions and reconnaissance flights were neutralized in time; tactical measures taken by fighter planes and antiaircraft fire forced the aggressor planes to flee.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

IRAQI COUNCIL SPOKESMAN ON SADDAM REGIME

LD191556 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The presermon speaker during this week's Friday prayers in Tehran was Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Muhammad Bakr Hakim, a military clergy member and spokesman for the Supreme Council of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq. He started his speech by analyzing the nature of the regime ruling in Baghdad:

In its ideological and conceptual leanings, the blasphemous regime of Baghdad is a represen*ative of the leftist camp and believes in blasphemy and hostility against Islam. However, in its political stance, the regime is a mercenary of the Western camp and global imperialism. Whenever this regime realizes it is defeated, it clings to any means to secure its existence and to remain in power. Militarily, this regime suffered a heavy defeat in the 2d year of the war at the hands of the forces of Islam during their great victories.

Apart from its disgraceful military defeat during the victorious operations of the forces of Islam, this regime also has suffered great political defeats. The most important political defeat for this regime was its failure to host the nonaligned summit in Baghdad.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hakim added: In addition to the great military defeats inflicted on the criminal regime of Iraq by the forces of Islam outside their borders, the Muslim Iraqi combatants in Iraq have delivered heavy blows against civil police and security institutions. These blows have had a great impact on Saddam's political defeat.

He continued: By resorting to propaganda, the Iraqi regime used every trick and for a short time was able to mislead world public opinion as well as that of the Muslim people of Iraq. The regime tried to buy the conscience of the people by resources placed at its disposal by the global arrogance. [as heard] But despite all these artifices, today we see that it has to put up with another defeat in the field of propaganda. The real nature of this regime is now clear to everyone who knows the real nature of the war waged by this criminal regime against the revolution and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The criminal regime of Iraq is now resorting to other means, means used by the oppressors and tryants when they near the end of their lives and feel that they are going to be destroyed. For example, by releasing some prisoners, that is, communists, the regime tries to satisfy some agents of the global arrogance and some members of the public. However, these last-ditch efforts and reforms including changes in the political cadre of the 'Aflaqite Ba'th party or changes in the Council of Ministers, have failed to cover up Saddam's crimes. All these actions are clear signs of his disgraceful defeat and reveal the last days of his political life.

Referring to Saddam's recent speech in the Council of Ministers and the announcement of a referendum, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hakim said: For the first time in Iraq's history, and for the first time in 14 years of his criminal rule, Saddam is raising the issue of elections and a referendum. He drags a small group to the streets to organize some ridiculous demonstrations. This is an outstanding example of Saddam's fear vis-a-vis the stance of the Muslim people of Iraq. This fear forces Saddam to resort to such deeds. Another point is that for the first time, Saddam has conceded defeat: Addressing his Council of Ministers he said: We should admit the truth and tell the people about our defeat.

These unprecedented confessions are the outcome of the heavy blows delivered to Saddam's forces by the forces of Islam. He also was forced to make such confessions because of the opposition against him by all strata in Iraq. There is even increasing opposition against Saddam in the Cabinet and the Council of Ministers; Saddam has been forced to execute some of his ministers.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hakim said: In his speeches, Saddam never mentions the prisoners of war who have left him and he never reveals the number. Saddam hides other facts too. He never talks about the wounded, the deserters, the emigrants, the homeless, the martyrs, the prisoners, the deprived and those who have been arrested.

Referring to another point in Saddam's remarks on holding elections, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hakim said: We announce that we are prepared for the elections in Iraq and the Supreme Council of the Iraqi Islamic Revolution makes itself a candidate for Iraq's leadership on one condition: Saddam must give up his rule and let the Muslim people of Iraq elect their own leaders. We believe the Muslim people of Iraq will never elect anything but an Islamic system.

To justify his claim that the Iraqi people will elect an Islamic government, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hakim presented several arguments, including the number of prisoners in Iraq, which exceed 100,000; more than 300,000 deportees and homeless, more than 5,000 martyrs of the crusaders for the Iraqi Islamic revolution -- who have fought against the regime -- and the oppressive policy of Saddam. Hojjat ol-Eslam Hakim added: Another argument to prove this claim is the number of prisoners of war who have written letters to the imam of the umma' signed with their blood. In their letters, the prisoners declared their readiness to take part in the struggle against Saddam and the ruling regime of Iraq. Also in this connection, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hakim referred to the martyrdom of a large number of people who, under the oppression of the Iraqi ruling regime, have risen against Saddam.

YAQUB KHAN DEPARTS; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD221230 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, foreign affairs minister of Pakistan, left Tehran this morning. He was seen off at Tehran Mehrabad Airport by Foreign Affairs Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and other Foreign Ministry officials.

In a brief interview with a correspondent of the Central News Unit, the Pakistani foreign affairs minister described the outcome of his visit to Iran as fruitful. He added that his talks with officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran covered topics of mutual and common interests and that these talks were held in an atmosphere of frankness and friendship. Expressing pleasure with his visit to Iran, the Pakistani minister thanked our country's president, Majlis speaker, the prime minister and the foreign affairs minister for their hospitality.

Also talking to our correspondent before the Pakistani ministers' departure, 'Ali Akbar Velayati described the outcome of talks with his Pakistani counterpart as positive and said the Pakistani minister had been returning the trip he had made to Pakistan last March.

Commenting on the visits to Iran by various economic and political delegations, Velayati said these trips were made within the general framework of the Islamic Republic's foreign policy, which provides for the establishment of normal relations with neighboring and Muslim nations.

At the conclusion of the Pakistani foreign minister's visit to Iran, a joint communique was issued and released by the two foreign ministers. The text of the joint communique reads:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. At the invitation of Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, foreign affairs minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, His Excellency Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, foreign minister of Pakistan, paid an official visit to Iran at the head of the high-ranking delegation from 20 to 22 November, 1982. This visit was in return for the visit made by Dr Velayati to Pakistan last spring.

On his arrival in Tehran, the foreign minister of Pakistan was welcomed by His Excellency Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Iranian delegation in talks with the Pakistan delegation was headed by His Excellency Dr Velayati.

During his stay in Tehran, the Pakistani minister of foreign affairs was received in audience by His Excellency Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, during which the former conveyed the Pakistani president's greetings and best wishes. The foreign affairs minister of Pakistan also was received in audience by Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly and Eng. Mir-Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Pakistani foreign minister and his accompanying delegation conducted lengthy discussions on topics of mutual interests with the Iranian leaders.

Topics of discussions included bilateral and regional issues. The talks, conducted in a warm, sincere atmosphere with deep understanding, showed the vastness of identical views. The two sides reiterated their belief in the need for unity among all the Islamic countries, aimed at countering anti-Islamic forces' hostility. The two sides severely condemned the aggression of the criminal Zionists and their supporter in Lebanon, especially the savage massacre at the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps. The two sides stressed they would not rest until the Palestinian nation's rights were returned. The two sides noted with satisfaction that both believed in the policy of nonalignment, which provides the best means to peace and security. The two sides also stressed the importance of common religious, cultural and historical links as a lasting basis for the promotion of very close relations between their countries. Both sides are against any kind of foreign intervention in the Persion Gulf region and believe the security of the Persian Gulf is a subject of sole concern to the littoral states.

In bilateral relations, the two sides reaffirmed their determination to expand their efforts in the economic, cultural and technical fields. The two sides expressed the belief that the forthcoming visit by the Iranian commerce minister to Pakistan was an important opportunity to further bilateral cooperation in various fields.

The Pakistani foreign minister expressed to his Iranian counterpart his deep appreciation for the warm hospitality accorded to him and his delegation while in Iran. This was an indication of the everlasting friendship between the two brotherly countries.

GUARDS CORPS COMMANDER REPORTS TO KHOMEYNI

LD201130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Brother Mohsen Reza'i, commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, was received in audience by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution and commander in chief of the Iranian Armed Forces.

He reported this morning to the imam about the war, the operations carried out from the Hamzeh headquarters, the question of internal security and the overall problems of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps.

In an interview given to the correspondent of the Central News Unit following his audience with the imam, he said concerning the amount of booty captured during the Moharram operations by Islam's combatants: The total value of the booty captured during the various phases of these operations and the damage inflicted on the enemy amounts to 200 billion rials -- a figure that does not include the destruction of enemy personnel. The commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps emphasized: As we have already stated, if the Zionist Iraqi regime refuses to pay for our losses, we will wrest the repayment from them by force. Regarding the preparations of Islam's combatant forces on the fronts, he said: Praise be to God, following the issuance of the clear-cut and candid decrees and views of Imam Kohmeyni concerning defense, the continuation of the war and refusal to countenance abjectness, Islam's combatants enjoy a very high level of preparedness and if the people continue to welcome the chance to go to the fronts, our situation will be much better in the future.

GROUND FORCES COMMANDER VISITS PIRANSHAHR FRONT

LD201200 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Colonel Sayyad-Shirazi, commander of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, yesterday visited the important strategic front of Piranshahr-Sar Dasht, which recently has been cleansed of filth -- caused by the existence of mercenary and foreign elements -- by the efforts of the combatant of Islam. During this visit, in an interview with a correspondent of the Central News Unit, Urumiyeh center, Colonel Sayyad-Shirazi paid tribute to the self-sacrificing warriors of Islam for their mopping-up operations on this front. He said: These self-sacrificing combatants are now prepared to soon restore stable security in this region, with the succor of God and through their own efforts.

Commenting on counterrevolutionary elements, the ground forces commander reiterated: These individuals are corrupt and do not believe in God. Therefore, they deviate from the path of truth. He continued: Our combative brothers, and particularly government officials, are happy to serve the people of the region and to increase their daily assistance to these deprived people. In conclusion, while emphasizing that the mopping-up operations against counterrevolutionaries will continue decisively in the region until they and particularly their leaders are eradicated, Colonel Sayyad-Shirazi reiterated that the people of the region should increase their own efforts to maintain security.

NVOI ON LABOR LAW, 'INVESTIGATION OF OPINIONS'

TA162022 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 16 November carries two commentaries.

The first commentary, "The Labor Law Must Be Drafted With the Participation of the True Representatives of the Workers," says: During a press interview, our homeland's Prime Minister Musavi analyzed the government's policy regarding the workers and toilers. The prime minister's remarks amid conditions in which some of the authorities, particularly in the Labor Ministry, are voicing support for honest capital and pious capitalists, is meaningful and worth pondering.

Referring to the submission of the labor law draft by the Labor Ministry to the government, the prime minister said: As prime minister, I say the government should be the protector of the meek in society, the protector of the workers, farmers and meek civil servants. Our religion dictates this and constitutes the spirit of our Constitution.

One hopes that officials of the Labor Ministry, particularly the labor minister, have heard these remarks by the prime minister. It seems that the prime minister's remarks are a warning to all those who recently have been striving to restore the domination of a handful of exploiters, the stances which some officials in the Labor Ministry have adopted with regard to the workers are justly worrisome. This concern increases when we take into consideration the fact that the drafting and preparation of the labor law has been assigned to these gentlemen. Instead of listening to the reasonable demands of the workers, officials of the Labor Ministry speak of the presence of subversive and penetrating elements, which reminds one of the methods used previously against the workers.

The new labor law draft has still not been assessed by public opinion, particularly by our homeland's workers and toilers themselves. Still more important, if we are to use the remarks by some officials of the Labor Ministry as a basis for judgment, in general the representatives of the workers did not take part in the drafting of this law. This is an insult to the workers, farmers and civil servants. Without doubt, the spirit governing a labor law that is drafted without the true representatives of the workers cannot be consistent with justice. The workers, farmers and all toilers of our homeland expect realistic officials of our Islamic Republic to put the new labor law to the judgment of public opinion. There is no doubt that soliciting public opinion in this connection will help the government in the preparation of a comprehensive labor law consistent with social justice.

The second commentary, "The Creation of Discontent Must Be Halted," states: Our homeland's people are more than ever witnessing the acts of some monopolist officials who by their words and deeds are creating discontent. The extreme fanaticism, superficiality and monopolism which some people are transforming into the day-to-day policy of the government under the Islamic guise is, in fact, a danger that renders the foundation of the revolution more vulnerable than ever from within. As we are aware, the Islamic Republic's Constitution has explicitly prohibited investigation of opinions. However, in practice, we unfortunately are observing that elements who create discontent and who regrettably also occupy sensitive government positions are violating all principles of the Constitution, particularly the principle prohibiting the investigation of opinions, and are actually transforming the investigation of opinions into normal government policy. These elements have deprived and are depriving a large number of people faithful to the revolution from the right to work only because they are dissenters or are recognized as dissenters. It is as a result of the initiative of these elements who create malcontents that the job security of individuals has been eliminated in government organizations and departments. As a result of this wrong approach, the way is paved for the opportunist, flattering and pretending individuals to occupy sensitive positions. Those who through self-centrism and monopolism consider themselves to be the sole heirs of the revolution and who have transformed the creation of discontent into their normal and day-to-day work, wittingly or not, are depriving the revolution of public support. The climate of discontent that devours the revolution from within must be disinfected, and necessary conditions and possibilities must be prepared for the cooperation of all true revolutionary forces.